STAUNTON.

SNOW-YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-TION-BEATH-REQUIEM FOR THE POPE-APPOINTMENT-MILITARY, &C. [Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

FEBRUARY 15, 1878. Staunton seems to be the favorite of the snow-storms. Yesterday morning before dawn snow commenced falling, and continued up to 9 o'clock last night. It melted

almost as fast as it fell. The Young Men's Christian Association realized the sum of \$194 by the moot-court which was given in Grange Hall for its

Yesterday the funeral took place of Mr. W. McClure, a well-known merchant, and late of the firm of McClure & Miller. The remains were carried to the old family burying-ground in the country. The first flock of wild geese going North

flew over the city Wednesday. St. Francis Catholic church, on Augusta street, has been draped in mourning prior to the High Requiem mass which will be held there this morning for the repose of the Pope's soul. Rev. Father Hasty, of Lexington, will assist. A catafalque has been placed in the centre aisle, and on it are the crucifix and the keys of St. Peter. Two pictures of the Pope-one when he was bishop and the other after he had been made Pontiff—are in the church and hung in SWORN STATEMENT

Mr. William A. Burke has been appointed coal agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company at this point.

At a meeting of the Staunton artillery Corporal J. A. Shewey was elected fourth lieutenant in place of Lieutenant Jordan, PENN.

State Grange. [Reported for the Dispatch.]

LYNCHBURG, February 14, 1878. The State Grange was engaged until late last night in receiving and disposing of the reports of the various committees and the election of officers. The election, so far as it was gone through with, resulted in the reelection of Dr. J. M. Blanton, of Farmville, as master; Mr. Repass, of Wythe, overseer; E. R. Turnbull, of Brunswick, steward, and R. R. Farr, of Fairfax, lec-The Grange adjourned at 11:30 o'clock to

meet again this morning at 9:30. The whole proceedings have been characterized by the kindest and most fraternal feeling, and the meeting bids fair to be one of great benefit to the order. "G."

Immigration. To the Editors of the Dispatch:

Sirs .- Your Washington correspondent recently referred to a letter which United-States-Senator Johnston has addressed to me. Recognizing your long-tried sympathy with the cause of immigration, I shall be glad if you will kindly give publicity to Senator Johnston's views. The following is a copy of the letter:

"United States Senate Chamber.) "February 2, 1878.

" Mr. St. Andrew: "Knowing that you have studied the subject of immigration, and take great interest in it, I venture to call your attention, and through your paper that of the railroad officials, the press, and the people of the State, to an important matter.

"You have no doubt been informed that I took a tour to Pennsylvania, in October t, to deliver public addresses, in order to bring my State-as to which I knew much ignorance prevailed-fairly to the knowledge of people who desired to change their residences and were looking out for new homes. I am both surprised and pleased at the result of the expedition. Large and inmain the comments of the press were favorable. I believe in this way much good can be accomplished, and whenever, without neglecting my public duties, I can do so, 1 intend to undertake another expedition and to go to both Pennsylvania and New York. I have received many letters of inquiry from the North and from England, but the great trouble with us is lack of organization. I was constantly asked about the fare on the railroads, the facilities of travel, &c. To these inquiries I could give no very satisfactory answers, but they induced me to open communications on the subject with the railroads leading north from Vurginia for the purpose of ascertaining whether they would cooperate with the Virginia railroads in some arrangement to facilitate and cheapen travel to persons exploring the State with a view to settlement and to actual immigrants. I received a favorable answer from Colonel Thomas A. Scott, and was called upon in person by officials of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Northern Central railroad, both of whom assured me of the readiness of their companies to cooperate; but they thought favorable answer from Colonel Thomas A. companies to cooperate; but they thought that the first action should be taken by the Virginia railroads and some plan proposed by them. This I think only reasonable.

'As an evidence of the feeling of strong interest in the North in favor of immigration to Virginia, I will here mention that the Cunard line of steamers has conveyed an invitation to me to transport me free of charge across the ocean and back if I should desire to visit England to endeavor to promote and encourage the movement towards my State which you have done so much to develope.

"There is, however, one thing I was both surprised and sorry to hear. If people want to leave Virginia they can get railroad tickets at reduced rates, but if they want to come to Virginia they must pay full rates. That this is so (if it is so) is doubtless owing to the fact that the managers of the railroads in Virginia have not had their attention very specially called to the subject. What is needed is a ticket at reduced rates. good on all the railroads in Virginia for a specified time-long enough to give an intending purchaser of land time to look fairly around. Similar privileges should also be extended actual settlers, their fami-

lies and goods. "I think that the railroads I have mentioned would join in such a ticket and make it good in connection with Virginia lines from important points in the North. I am quite satisfied that if this were done many people would be brought to our State who would otherwise never see her bor-

"A part of the plan ought to be the establishment in Washington of a general agency where people could apply for and get information as to the State generally.

" Yours, very truly, "JOHN W. JOHNSTON." I ask for the publication of this letter in the Dispatch that its valuable suggestions may reach a wider circle of readers than I could hope to give them through my own paper. At the same time, I wish to express my opinion, based on extensive practical experience in connection with immigration, that Senator Johnston is exactly right as to the necessity for cheaper railroad fares to Virginia. It is fortunate for the State that we have in Colonel Carter an admirable Railroad Commissioner, whose influence may secure remedies for the evils complained of. I have had some conversation with Colonel Carter respecting these matters, and he has kindly consented to correspond with the various railroad companies. As far as the Virginia railroads are concerned, I desire to say that for years past I have always found the presidents thereof willing to entertain any well-considered proposal. The idea of necessity for cheaper railroad fares to Virany well-considered proposal. The idea of a general railroad ticket available over all our railroads for a specified time is an admirable one, For instance, if tickets could be issued at a moderate cost in New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, etc. available for the round trip to Virginia and within Virginia everywhere, for say two months. I believe thousands would be at tracted to this State. There is just this dif-ficulty—viz., that white railroad companies are very willing to grant special facilities to intending settlers, they naturally object to having these facilities abused by commercial men visiting the South on ordinary business matters. This, I think, could be

prevented by restricting the issue of the

Carter that he might adopt certain checks which would effectually prevent imposition. If our esteemed Railroad Commissioner can succeed in carrying into effect the suggestions of Senator Johnston he will add considerably to the labors imposed on himself and Major Baker P. Lee; but assured, as I am, of the warm sympathy of both gentlemen with the immigration movement, I know that anything they can do for the good cause will be cheerfully and promptly

For myself, having spent seven years of the best part of my life, without personal advantage, in the endeavor to develop the resources of Virginia, I believe as firmly as ever in the grand future of our State and in the ultimate success of immigration. Briefly, the chief hindrances to progress are— 1st. The railroad difficulties referred to by Senator Johnston.

2d. The State-debt agitation.

3d. The war in Europe.

The first I trust Colonel Carter may remedy; the second ought to be finally set at rest by the wisdom of the General Assembly; the third I pray God to end. Other questions are now vexing the souls

of Virginians, but none are so important as the ways and means of securing capital and enterprise. Hence I hope you will pardon the length of this epistle.

Respectfully yours, J. A. H. ST. ANDREW. Farmville, February 7, 1878.

VEGETINE.

OF A

BOSTON POLICE OFFICER.

H. R. Stevens:

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir,—From exposure I took sick about nine years ago with Rheumatic Fever, from which I suffered about four months. When I recovered from the fever I found myself suffering with pain in my side and constipation, which brought on the piles. I consulted a physician, and paid him over \$200 for attending me, and all the while I was gradually growing worse. Then one physician after another was employed, until seven of the best physicians of Boston had taken my case in hand.

On consultation between several of the leading physicians they concluded my complaint was asthma and general debility. I had great difficulty in breathing, and an inhaler was required to afford me breath. Through the treatment of one physician I took from seventy-five to one hundred boxes of calomel pills, and faithfully tried all the medicine that each physician prescribed. From my long sickness, and the yast amount of medicine used to overcome the great pain, my kidneys became badly. overcome the great pain, my kidneys became badly affected, and I suffered excruciating pain in the small of my back, with great difficulty in passing

One physician said I was diseased all through my system, and he regretted that he could give me no hope for health. My suffering from indigestion was so great that it was impossible to keep any solid food on my stomach, and the whole nature of my food EUGENE E. SULLIVAN,

367 Athens street, Police-Station 4. SUFFOLK, SS., BOSTON, MASS., November 22, 1875. Then personally appeared the above-named Eugene E. Sullivan, and made oath that the foregoing

statement is true before me. HOSEA B. BOWEN, Justice of the Peace.

VEGETINE.

FURTHER PROOF.

GOFFSTOWN, N. H., August 1, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Allow me to say a word in favor of VEGETINE. During the past year I have suffered from a complication of diseases. I lay in bed from the 3d of November until the middle of the following June, and on an average did not sit up two hours a week. I had eight of the best physicians in the a week. I had eight of the best physicians in the state, but got no help, and constantly grew worse. They agreed that I had heart-disease, phthisis, pyaemia, and kidney-complaint, and could never be any better. I was reduced in weight afty pounds, which is much, for I am naturally thin.

In June, finding I was failing under the treatment of the physicians, I commenced the use of VEGETINE, through the earnest persuasion of friends, and the property to the with good results. I have

Goffstown or vicinity.
Yours very thankfully. A. J. BURBECK.

VEGETINE prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [fe 16-8&W2t]

BEFFALO LITHIA WATER. THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER AS A STOMACH WATER.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CASES ON RECORD.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, ATTENDED WITH GREAT PROSTRATION, BOTH PHYSI-

CASE OF JOHN P. KEELING, ESQ., STATED BY DR. S. S. KEELING, OF PRINCESS ANNE

COUNTY, VA. Extract from letter dated near London Bridge, Va., September 4, 1877.] "Mr. John P. Keeling suffered from dyspepsia

"Mr. John P. Keeling suffered from dyspepsia of the most aggravated and distressing form, being subject to violent attacks of spasmodic gastralgia immediately upon taking food into the stomach, which attacks were not at all amenable to treatment. He became so prostrated that it was with difficulty he could walk across his chamber floor, and often had to be lifted about. Such was the state of his nervous system that great solicitude was felt as to his mental condition.
"For eighteen months he was under the treat-"For eighteen months he was under the treat-ment of some of the most eminent medical men of

ment of some of the most eminent medical men of Battimore without benefit. In this very critical condition he came under my treatment. After exhausting all of my resources, and becoming satisfied that medicine was unavailing in the case, I advised the Buffalo Lithia Water. Spring No. 2. His stomach, however, was in a highly irritable condition, and I found it necessary to administer it in very small quantities; and it was at first given not exceeding an ounce at a dose, repeated at stated intervals. At the expiration of the third day the irritability of the stomach was decidly less, and the quantity was then increased from day to day until the thirteenth day, when I found that the patient could take twelve ounces, which I regard as a maximum dose at any

ja 2-W&S&cow2m

HORSES, MULES, &c. FOR SALE, TWO LARGE MULES, fifteen and a half and sixteen bands high, and four and five years Also, one MARE four years old; well broken to

Also, one Backs. Apply to saddle and harness. Apply to Z. T. HORD & BROTHER, 1851 Venable street. HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE. Just arrived at HABDIN'S OLD STAND (lately occupied by Turner & Co.), FRANKLEN STREET, a very superior lot of

which I will offer for sale at very low prices.

12-6t ... C. S. ALLEN.

special tickets solely to persons holding BILL-HEADS, \$7 to \$10 per ream, at the certificates from Colonel Carter as to their DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE

THE NEWS BY WIRE.

INTERESTING DAY IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

COLONEL LAMAR'S PATRIOTIC SPEECH ON MINISTER TO GERMANY-CONTINUATION to make silver equal to gold. LISH FLEET HAS ENTERED THE DARDA-NELLES IN SPITE OF THE SULTAN'S PRO-TEST-PRINCE BISMARCK PREPARED TO GIVE A FULL EXPLANATION OF HIS EAST-ERN POLICY.

Washington.

THE METAL SCHEDULE OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL-SENATOR JOHN F. LEWIS AS MARSHAL FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA. AND COLONEL LAWRENCE MARYE AS ASSIST-ANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR JUDGE RIVES'S COURT-THE PROPOSED NORTH-POLE EXPE-DITION-THE SILVER BILL-THE FREED-MAN'S BANK-POLK INVESTIGATION, &C. [From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, February 15 .- The Ways and Means Committee again to-day considered the metal schedule of the new tariff bill and nearly disposed of iron. The duty on scrap iron, reduced from \$8 to \$1 per ton by the bill, was increased, and the best information accessible says it was fixed at \$4 per ton. Ore was fixed in the new bill at \$1 per ton, and in the present law it is 20 per cent.-15 per cent. less than in the contract to the contrary silver shall be a Wood bill. This will be reduced. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is doing most of the speaking, and it looks as if he was speaking against time. A delegation of manufacturers from Pittsburgh is already here, and three egation from Youngstown, Cleveland, and the Shenango Valley, Ohio, will honor. be here Monday. On Tuesday the Philadelphia manufacturers will come in force. Among the prominent iron-workers already on the ground are Mr. Swank, secretary of the National Iron and Steel Association; Mr. Bishop, president of the Nathe largest Unions in the country; Mr. to Colonel Polk. McGinnis; representing the puddlers of [Associated Press Reports by telegraph to the Dispatch.] Yongstown, Ohio; and Mr. Penny, a lead-

try and American operatives. 2d. They want all luxuries taxed heavily, so as to realize the largest revenue to the Government. 3d. They also ask that such articles | terest on which might be paid by the traffic as coffee, tea, &c., be admitted free of duty. Messrs. Bishop and McGinnis also say that there are 700 furnaces and 330 rollingmills in the United States, and last year, while many of these were idle, and workmen without employment, \$19,000,000 worth of iron was imported by the people

of the United States. UNITED STATES COURT MATTERS IN VIRGINIA. Senator John F. Lewis continues to be spoken of in connection with the position of marshal of the Western district of Virmnia, and Colonel Lawrence S. Marye, of Attorney for Judge Rives's court. Some days ago the friends of Mr. Ramsdell seemed acrimonious debates in the House have decorrespondent further learns that the appointment will not be made in very great

THE POLAR EXPEDITION. Mr. B. A. Willis hopes to get up the bill project is endorsed by the most eminent scientific men of the country, and Cap- will be continued to-morrow. tain H. W. Howgate, of the United States Signal Service, who has given the plan for the expedition, is not only a distinguished scientist but a brave and experienced officer. Admiral Porter, Professor Henry, and others, thoroughly approve of his plan and its objects.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK. Commissioners Creswell and Leppold and Parson Derrick were before the House Committee on Public Buildings yesterday, and again to-day, urging a favorable report on the Senate bill for the purchase of the

Freedmen's Bank building by the Govern-

THE SILVER-BILL AMENDMENTS. During the speech of Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, to-day in the Senate in favor of of the debate Colonel Lamar, of Mississippi, the silver bill, he said if silver had not been demonetized, and the question was submitted to the people, not a county outside of length upon this very important measure the North Atlantic States would vote for now under consideration, I shall not trespass the proposition. He said, furthermore, that upon the attention of the Senate further. I the vote in the Senate on the Matthews resolutions showed that twenty-five States, | none the less clear. I hold in my hand certain with a population of 34,000,000, are in favor resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, of remonetization, that eight States, with a which I ask to have read." population of 9.000,000, oppose it, and five States, with a population of 3,000,000, are divided on the question. The States of to vote for the silver bill. Messrs. Lamar and Hill are overwhelmingly,

he added, for the silver-bill. Mr. Allison, of Iowa, closed the debate on the main bill, and the Senate then proceeded to consider one of these Messrs. Blaine and Voorhees. who were members of the House when sil-

cents in silver was to be declared equal to jed. My reasons for my vote shall be given one hundred cents in gold, let the Treasury to my people. Then it will be for them to have the benefit of it. Mr. Maxey said he would vote for the Bland bill, pure and simple, which was in effect the same bill as was passed by the first Congress after the subject, to which I have given patient and adoption of the Constitution. Mr. Lamar THE SILVER BILL-THE LEGISLATURE OF said he would not obey instructions, and MISSISSIPPI INSTRUCTED HIM TO VOTE intended to vote against the silver-bill. Mr. FOR THE BILL, BUT HE DECLINED TO DO Coke said he would vote for the bill with-SO-BAYARD TAYLOR NOMINATED AS out amendment, except such as would help difference is to override that complete union

The discussion showed that a majority of senators had such a distrust of Mr. Sherman that they wanted no loop-hole left for ent decision what it may, I know that the him to avoid carrying out the wishes of time is not far distant when they will recog-Congress. For example, Mr. Ferry, of nize my action to-day as wise and just; and, Michigan, said be did not want anything left to the judgment of the Secretary.

Up to five minutes to 11 o'clock to-night the Senate had only adopted the amendment fixing the amount of silver to be coined at from two to four millions monthly; the Government to have the profit of coinage. The effect of this was to adopt the Bland bill, with free coinage stricken out. Then, after much discussion, the vote was taken on the Allison amendment for a conference of nations to fix the ratio between gold and silver, and it was adopted-ayes. and Maxey opposed the amendment, because they wanted no entangling alliance

with foreign nations: Some of the senators looked fatigued. Johnston and Withers both voted " No." Mr. McDonald moved as an amendment that when there is not a stipulation in a

legal tender for all debts, &c. Here Blaine played the high dramatic on

the question of honor. Kirkwood said the bondholders did not know the law indeed! Why, they had as more of the most prominent iron-men of much to do with making it as Congress that city will be here Sunday. A del- had. He was not willing to swindle the people out of millions upon false notions of

Mr. Beck is advocating the amendment at fifteen minutes to 12 o'clock.

THE POLK INVESTIGATION: Mr. Duffy and two colored employes of the doorkeeper.were examined to-day by the Committee on the Reform of the Civil tional Amalgamated-Metal Workers, one of Service, and their testimony was damaging

so great that it was impossible to keep any solid food on, my stomach, and the whole nature of my food was broth from a celebrated English physician, who said much came and earned came yesterday, and brought with them a petition signed by 100,000 workmen from every northern and western and some expecially prepared for Dyspensia, and in the southern States, and representing tion. I have taken strapatrilla until you could count the bottles by the dozen; and, indeed, I have given nearly all the popular advertised medicine a later trail. I had a detadful cough, and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough, and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and the xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and the xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough and did not xec a fair trail. I had a detadful cough a fair trail. I had a fair trail trail the fair trail the fair trail trail the fair trail trai THE TEXAS-PACIFIC RAILROAD. fited by being compelled to use Mr. Hunt- the men in one shop, who resun ington's present line from Fort Yuma to yesterday, to again strike to-day. San Francisco, as it alone was represented | manufacturers are determined to adhere to by a capital account of \$67,000,000, the inpassing over it, being more than the interest on the entire Texas and Pacific line from the Mississippi to San Diego. Major Bond contended that the best evidence of the good faith of the Texas and Pacific Company was its offer to place the entire control of its rates in Congress, not only on the line to be constructed, but on the 450 miles already built. He cited from the reports of the Central and Southern Pacific companies to show that their main line to San Francisco had been saddled with about 1,600 miles of subsidiary branches, so that the 2.200 miles operated in that one interest was represented by over \$150,000,000, and on this enormous sum the trans-continental Lynchburg, who is in the city, it is rumored | traffic of the country was now required to pay to-night will be appointed Assistant District | tribute. Major Bond also claimed that not only was the Southern Pacific of California in default in not having built a continuous

line between Yuma and San Francisco, but not sanguine of his reappointment, but I that even the part of the line it had built have interviewed a knowing Republican to- was without authority of law, that comday, and he is of the opinion that the con- pany having failed to comply with the redition of affairs in Louisiana and the recent quirements of California legislation, and that until they had so complied with the out touching at either village or city, if they California statutes, and also with the acts of stroved the possibility of a Democrat being | Congress, they were not in a position to apappointed to the place. He did not, how- pear before a committee and assail the rights ever, think that because of this Mr. Rams- of the Texas-Pacific Company, whose good dell's reappointment was certain. Your faith could not be questioned. Major Bond asserted that by thus evading the statutory possession of over seven millions of acres of

requirements they had illegally obtained land which of right to-day should be opened to settlement, instead of being practically divided among four individuals. Major Bond closed by reading telegrams from on Tuesday next in the House appropria- California showing that the Southern Pafing \$50,000 to fit out an expedition to the cific had no material on hand to extend North pole and to establish a temporary their line east of Yuma, and claimed that colony for purposes of exploration. The their floating indebtedness was so heavy that they had no funds or credit to build an additional line at this time. The argument

> The President has made the following nominations: Bayard Taylor as Minister to Germany; John Baker, of Illinois, as Minister to Venezuela; William C. Goodloe, of Kentucky, as Minister to Belgium.

> CABINET-MEETING. At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day no allusion was made to Louisiana matters.

XLVTH CONGRESS--Second Session. WASHINGTON, February 15, 1878.

SENATE. A vote will be forced to-night on the silver-bill. There are various amendments pending, which will by routine prolong the proceedings to nearly dawn, and the probable adoption of some of which will carry the bill back to the House. In the course

"Mr. President,-Having already expressed .my deliberate opinion at some have, however, one other duty to perform-a very painful one, I admit, but one which is

Mr. Lamar then sent to the clerk's desk and had read the resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature instructing their senators

Mr. Lamar, continuing, said: "Mr. President, between these resolutions and my convictions there is a great gulf. I cannot pass it. Of my love to the tate of Mississippi I will not speak. My the amendments. During the discussion on life alone can tell its gratitude. For all the honor her people have done me no werds can express. I am best proving it by doing ver was demonetized, acknowledged to to-day what I think their true interests and their character require me to do. During each other that they did not know it was my life in that State it was my privilege to done, and when it was done. Mr. Beck said assist in the education of more than one he would vote for the bill whether amended generation of her youth-to have given the or not, and wanted silver coined as fast as impulse to wave after wave of the young possible. He spoke of Mr. Sherman and the superintendent of the mint as hostile officers, life. Upon them I have always enwhom he would get rid of if he could. Mr. deavored to impress the belief that truth whom he would get rid of if he could. Mr.
Thurman also used the same term in regard to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Beck called the demonetization of silver a fraud, for not even the President of the United States knew it was in the bill. He intended to have the silver dollar restored if he could do it by this vote. He proposed to make \$3,000,000 the minimum amount to be coined in a month, and the capacity of the minimum the maximum. Mr. Bayard said if ninety was better than falsehood, honesty better than policy, courage better than cowardice. To-day my lessons confront me. To-day I must be true or false, honest or cunning, faithful or unfaithful to my people. Even in this hour of their legislative vote as these resolutions direct. I cannot and will not shirk the responsibility which my position imposes. My duty as I see it I will do, and I will vote against this bill. When that is done my responsibility is end-

determine if adherence to my honest convictions has disqualified me from representing them; whether a difference long-continued conscientious study, to which I have brought entire honesty and singleness of purpose, and upon which I have spent whatever ability God has given me, is now to separate us; whether this of thought, sympathy, and hope which on all other, and, as I believe, even more important subjects, bind us together. Before hem I must stand or fall. But be the presarmed with honest convictions of my duty, I shall calmly await results, believing, in the utterance of a great American who never trusted his countrymen in vain, that truth is omnipotent and public jus-

tice certain." On motion of Senator Conover the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads will take up the mail service to Brazil and other South American ports on Monday. Great interest attaches to this service.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Bills were passed removing the political disabilities of C. H. Williamson, of New York; W. C. Wbittle, John D. Simms, C. H. Kennedy, William Sharp, Thomas F. 40; noes, 30. Messis. Merrimon, Morgan, Page, V. Freeman, D. M. W. Nash, and C. F. Spotswood, of Virginia; and John P. McCann, of Arkansas.

A bill directing the payment of \$375,000 appropriated at the last session of Congress for claims of southern mail contractors before the war was discussed all day. No conclusion was reached. Adjourned till Monday,

Pennsylvania.

MRS. PITMAN CREMATED. WASHINGTON, PENN., February 15 .- The cremation of Mrs. Benjamin Pitman, of Cincinnati, was successfully accomplished here this afternoon, the entire operation lasting less than two hours. The train bearing the remains reached here about 11 o'clock this morning, and the body was taken directly from the station to the cemetery. The casket was made of cherry, with an unvarvished mahogany cover, beautifully carveda present from the Cincinnati School of Design, of which the deceased lady was a member. It was lined inside with white satin. The corpse was accompanied only by Mr.

personal friend of the Pitman family. All strangers and newspaper reporters were excluded from the building during the cremation, the only parties present being Pitman, Plympton, and the parties in charge of the furnace. The estimated heat of the furnace at noon was 1,200° Fahrenheit.

Pitman and Mr. Plympton, of Cincinnati, a

and the remainder sold at prices ranging from

their resolution.

Cuba.

PROBABLE RESTORATION OF PEACE IN THE ISLAND.

February 15.-A newspaper printed in the interior of the island has published the following official dispatch, received from headquarters, dated San Juan, February 10th: Article First. The island of Cuba to re-

ceive the same political organization and to be administered with the same concessions as enjoyed by Porto Rico. Second. Ample pardon to all political offenders for offences since 1868, and liberty for those under sentence and for political prisoners, and general pardon to deserters

from the Spanish lines. Third. Liberty to be given to slaves and Chinamen within the insurgent lines. Fourth. No person recognizing by virtue of this treaty the Spanish authority can be obliged to do war service unless peace be reëstablished in the whole territory. Fifth. All persons desiring to leave the

island to be furnished means to do so, withso desire. Sixth. The capitulation of each force to take place on an uninhabited spot, where the arms will be deposited.

Seventh. The Spanish General-in-Chief, for the purpose of facilitating the adhesion of other departments to these conditions, to give free access to roads by sea and land. Eighth. The foregoing basis to be considered general for all the departments of this island accepting these propositions. The Spanish troops have received orders

to suspend action and remain on the defensive. Practical guides have been dispatched to make known these conditions to all insurgent bands. Captain-General Jovellar lleft yesterday afternoon for Nuevitas to confer with Gen-

definite arrangements for peace. LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

eral Martinez Campos, it is supposed, upon

THE WHEAT MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, February 15 .- A leading grain circular says that the threatening political situation has strengthened the wheat trade, and that, though caution generally prevails, the prices are somewhat dearer at most of the markets, as well as for off the coast and for future arrivals. Maize is looking up slightly. DERBY'S PROTEST AGAINST RUSSIAN OCCUPA-

TION OF CONSTANTINOPLE. LONDON, February 15 .- Lord Derby's pro test against Russian occupation of Constantinople is published. It is very decidedly worded, and it demonstrates that the entry of Russian troops would be a violation of the armistice, and might provoke disorders, causing the very danger to the Christians which the Russian Government deprecates It concludes as follows: "Her Majesty's Government cannot acknowledge that the dispatch of British ships to Constantinople has any bearing on the entry of Russian troops into the city."

Russia.

ENGLAND'S VIOLATION OF OBLIGATIONS. St. Petersburg, February 15 .- The Agence Russe says that all the newspapers point out that the British fleet has entered the Dardanelles in spite of the Sultan's protest, and it is consequently a violation of the treaty of Paris of 1856.

The Eastern Question. EMPEROR WILLIAM AS A MUTUAL FRIEND BE-TWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 15 .- This afternoon's Pall-Mall Gazette prints a Berlin dispatch saying that Prince Bismarck is reported to be prepared to give a full and clear explanation of his Eastern policy in answer to the question about to be put in Parliament. The Emperor is understood to be prepared in case of need to tender his good offices to England and Russia with a view to the preservation of peace; but he is not clined to act in any way as an arbiter between them.

FOR SALE LOW-

AN EXCELLENT ORGAN; has been but little used.

Will be sold at haif price. Also, DANNER'S REVOLVING BOOK-CASES neat, durable, and cheap-just the thing for every-

> WOODHOUSE & PARHAM, 1107 Main street.

FINANCIAL. RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE. FRIDAY, February 15, 1878.

American Gold.—1014 bid, 1024 asked.

State Securities.—Virginia consols, 56 bid, 57 asked; Virginia consols, new, 40% bid; Virginia fundable, 30 bid; Virginia deferred, 4 bid, 44 asked; Virginia tax-receivable coupons, 68% bid, 694 asked. asked; Virginia tax-receivable coupons, 68% bid, 69% asked.

City Securities.—Richmond city 8's, 116% bid; Richmond city 6's, 101% bid; Lynchburg city 6's, 96 bid, 100 asked; Manchester 8's (ix.-receivable), 90 bid, 93 asked; Manchester bridge 8's, 101 asked.

Raitroad Bonds.—Virginia Central Raitroad third mortgage 6's, J. and J., 75% bid; Virginia Central Raitroad non-mortgage 8's, J. and J., 84 bid; Petersburg Railroad first mortgage 8's, J. and J., 85 bid; Petersburg Railroad second mortgage 8's, J. and J., 25 asked; Richmond and Petersburg Railroad first mortgage 8's, J. and D., 104 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad mortgage 8's, J. and J., 96% bid; Richmond and Danville Railroad consolidated 6's, M. and N., 71 bid; Pledmont Railroad first mortgage 8's, A. and O., 90 bid.

Railroad Stocks.—Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad six per cent. guaranteed, 100 par, 77 bid; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad seven per cent, guaranteed, 100 par, 92 bld; Richmond and Danville Railroad, 100 par, 23 asked.

3 asked.

Bank Stocks.—Union Bank of Richmond, 50 par, 41 bid, 43 asked; Citizens Savings, 25 par, 20 bid, 22 asked.

Insurance Companies.—Virginia Fire and Marine, 25 par, 39 bid; Virginia State, 25 par, 28% bid; Merchants and Mechanics, 100 par, 90 bid, 92 asked; Old Dominion, 100 par, 42 bid, 47 asked; Commercial Fire-Insurance Company, 25 par, 17 bid, 21 asked; Richmond Fire Association, 25 par, 14 bid, 19 asked.

Miscellaneous.—Old Dominion Steamship Company, 100 par, 76 bid.

Miscellaneous.-Old Dominion Steamship Company, 100 par, 76 bid.

By Telegraph. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Gold opened at 1023.
Noon.—Stocks dull and firm. Money on call. 4@
5 per cent. Gold, 1023. Exchange—Long, 482;
short, 484. State bonds quiet. Governments weak.
Evening.—Money easier at 4@5 per cent. Sterling firm at 482. Gold steady at 1024@1023. Governments strong and higher; new 5's, 1044. State

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORF. February 15.—Virginia 6's, deferred, 44: Virginia consols, 564; second series, 40. North Carolina 6's, old, 17; new, 8. Bid to-

COMMERCIAL.

CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE. RICHMOND, February 15, 1878. SEFERINGS REPORTED TO SECRETARY. WHEAT.—White, 474 bushels. Red, 772 bushels. CORN.—White, 788 bushels, of which 512 bushels were re-exhibited. Mixed, 300 bushels.

OATS.—646 bushels, of which 100 bushels were re-exhibited.

SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY. SALES REPORTED TO SECRETARY.

WHEAT.—White, 88 bushels at \$1.33; 278 bushels prime at \$1.35; 20 bushels very good at \$1.35; 16 bushels at \$1.25; 16 bushels at \$1.25; 16 bushels at \$1.26; 6 bushels at \$1.28—total, 474 bushels. Red, 36 bushels at \$1.27; 118-bushels at \$1.20; 156 bushels fair Fultz at \$1.22; 80 bushels very good Lancaster at \$1.32; 60 bushels prime Lancaster on private terms; 20 bushels very good Fultz at \$1.25; 16 bushels at \$1.30; 16 bushels prime Fultz at \$1.30; 36 bushels at \$1.25; 4 bushels at \$1.25; 16 bushels common Fultz at \$1.17; 82 bushels common Fults at \$1.20; 62 bushels very good Fultz at \$1.30—total, 730 bushels. 730 bushels.
CORN.—White, 140 bushels very good at 57c.
250 bushels good at 54c.; 170 bushels good at 54c.
total, 560 bushels. Mixed, 100 bushels at 55c.
100 bushels at 54c.—total, 200 bushels.

Fine. \$4.50: superfine, \$5@\\$5.25; extra super-fine. \\$6@\\$6.25; common family, \\$7; fancy family and City Mills, \\$8, and very dull.

RICHMOND TOBACCO EXCHANGE FRIDAY, February 15, 1878. The breaks to-day comprised 60 hozsheads and stlerces. The offerings at auction on 'Change were 18 packages; of which number 8 were taken in,

MEAL .- 32 bushels very good at 60c.

\$2.50 to \$32.50. RICHMOND MARKETS. FRIDAY, February 15, 1878.

Country Produce. Apples: Virginia and North Carolina, \$2.50@

r: Prime to choice vellow. 20@22c.: fair to good. 15c.

Corn Meal: 60@63c. 3 bushel for country.

Dressed Fowls: Turkeys, 10@12c.; ducks, 10
@12c.; chickens. 8c.; geese, 6@7c. 3 b.

Dried Fruit: Apples. 3@4c. 3 b.; peaches.
peeled. 7@8c.; unpecled. 3@4kc.; ckernes. 10@

Flazseca: \$1.50@\$1.30 for good to fancy. Hay: Virginia timothy, 70@85c.; clover, 70@ Dats : Bale 3. 65@700 Potatoes: Irish. 3 barrel, \$1.75@\$2.25. Rye: 60c. 3 bushel Sumac: 75c.@\$1.25. according to quality. Baled Straw: 40@50c.

Tallow: 6kc. 3.D. Venison: 8@10c. for hams; whole detr. 5@6c. Wool: Washed, 30@33c.; unwashed, 23@25c. Burry wool will bring from 3 to 5c. 3 to less than above rates.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, &c. Cement: Rosendale, \$1.65@\$1.75 % barrel; James Lime: Agricultural, 10c. 7 bushel; Virginia, Indian Rock, \$1@\$1.10; Rockland, \$1.10@\$1.20, according to quantity. Plaster: Lump, \$4@\$4.25; ground, \$7.50@\$8, celivered: calcined plaster. \$2@\$2.25.

Tar: Large size, \$3.25@\$3.50.

Dry Goods. Brown Sheetings and Shirtings: 4-4 Manchester, 6c.; ½ Manchester, 5½c.; ½ Manchester, 4½c.; 4-4 James River, 6c.; ½ James River, 5½c.; ½ James River, 5½c.; ½ James River, 4½c.; 4-4 Graniteville, 7½c.; ½ Graniteville, 7c.; 4-4 W. Conestoga, 7½c.; ½ G. Conestoga, 7c.; ½ D. Conestoga, 6½c.; 10-4 Peperill, 27½c.; 10-4 City, 25c.; Cotton-yarns, 95c. Conestoga. 6½C; 10-4 Peperill, 27½C; 10-4 City, 25c.; Cotton-varus, 95c.

Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings: 4-4 Wamsutta, 11½C; 4-4 Masonville. 10c.; 4-4 Rockdale, 9c.; 4-4 Home, 9½C; 4-4 Oneida, 10c.; 4-4 Avondale, 8c.; 4-4 Social, 7c.; 4-4 Amoskeng, 9½C.; Whitestone, 9½C.; ¾ Barnsley, 5½C; ¾ Red Dog. 6c.; B. ¾ Scituate, 7c.; Methuan, 5c.; Peterborough, 5c.; 10-4 Waltham, 27½C; 10-5 City Mile, 90½C

Mills, 22%c.

Breion Drills: Petersburg, 7c.; Graniteville,

Sve.: AA, 9c. 8c.; Rockbridge, A. S.c.; AA. 9c. Carset Jeans: Pavonia, 8c.; Amoskeag. 10c.; Hallowell, 9c. Hallowell, 9c.

Denims: Harlem. 12½c.; Boston Steam Mills. 8½c.

Prints: American, 6c.; Allen's, 5½c.; Richmond, 6c.; Sprague, 6c.; Manchester, 6c.; Washington, 6c.; Hamilton, 6c.; Merrimack, 6c.; Malore of the control of the contr hery, 6c.; Oriental. Pacific, 6c.; Arnold, 6c.; Har-

Cambries: Rice. 5%c.; English, 5c. Drugs, Dyestuffs, Oils, & c.

Alum: 5c. Alcohol: \$2.75 B gallon. Concentrated Lye: \$3.50@\$4 B case of four

doren.
Copperas: 2½c.
Cochineal: 90e. 3 b.
Extract of Logwood: 18c.
Indigo: \$1.10.
Madder: 12½c.
Oils: Linseed. 75c.: machine. \$1@\$1.70; sperm.
\$2.25: whale, 75c.; straits. 50@55c.: Labrador-cod
oil. 65@70c.; lard, 85c.; sweet, \$6 % dozen:
best salad, \$9.50: castor. \$1.40 % gailon: Virgins
lubricating. 30@59c.; kerosene. 13c., cash, \$ gailon.
Race Ginger: 12c.
Roots: Ginseng, 90c.; seneca, without top, 35@
45c. 45c. Soda: Sal., 24@24c., in kegs; English soda, 5c.: Spirits Turpentine: 45c.

Foreign Fruits and Candy Candy: 13@14c. 3 D. Lemons: Messins. \$4.25@\$4.75 3 box. Oranges: Boxes, \$3.50@\$4; cases, \$6.50@\$7.50. Groceries. &c.

Bacon: Shoulders, 6%, 7c.; clear rib-sides, 7%, 7%, 7%; ribbed, 7c.; Virginia shoulders, 8%, 10c.; Virginia hams, large, 10c.; Virginia hams, ginia hog-round. 9@9\c.; Virginia hams, large, 10\c)c.; small.11@11\c)c.; sugar-cured. uncanvased, 12\c)c.; plain hams, 12c.

Buckets: Painted. two hoops, \\$1.50@\\$1.60; three hoops, \\$1.75@\\$1.85.

Brooms: Two strings, \\$1.40@\\$1.60; three strings, \\$1.75@\\$5.50.

Coffee: Rio-Common. 17@18c.; fair. 19@20c.; good to prime 20\c@21\c; Laguayra 21@21\c.; Java, 28@30c.

Candles: Adamantine candles. 12\c@13c. \Begin{array}{c} 21\cdot 21\cdot 20. \Begin{array}{c} 21\cdot 20. \Begin{array}{c} 21\cdot 20. \Begin{array}{c} 21\cdot 21. \Begin{array}{c} 21\cdot 20. \Begin{array}{c} 21\cdot 21. \Begin{array}{c} 21. \Begin Cheese: Prime cutting, 144@15c.; northern and western prime cutting, 13c.; common, 10@11c.; English dairy, 18@20c.; Pineapple, 25c.

Rice: Carolina. 74@8c.; Rangoon. 6c.
Fish: Herrings-North Carolina No. 1 cut, \$4.50
@\$5; North Carolina gross. \$4.50@\$4.75; Eastern gross. \$2.50@\$3; North Carolina roe. in half-varrels. \$4@\$4.50. Mackerel—No. 1 Bay, \$15@\$17; No. 2. in barrels, \$9.50@\$10; No. 3 mackerel. \$7.50@\$8; No. 1. in kits. \$2.50; No. 2. in kits. \$2; No. 3.
\$1.50. Mess shad, in kits. \$3.

Lard: Prime. barrels and tierces, \$4@9c.; in

Lard: Prime. barrels and tierces, 8%@9c.; in half-barrels, 94@94c.

Motasses: Common syrup—Hogsheads. 23c.: tierces. 24c.: barrels, 25c.: genume roisen syrup, 50@55c. B gallon: New Orleans, prime. 40@55c. Satt: Liverpool, from store. \$1.35. Ground alum, from store. 85c. B sack.

Suaar: Crushed, 11½c.: powdered. 10½c.: granulated. 10c.: A. 9½@9½c.; B. 9c.; extra C. 8½c.: vehow. 7½@8½c.; cut loaf. 11c. Porto Rico. Demerara, 10@10½c.

Soap: Common, 5@7c.; best washing, 8@9c., tollet. 15@20c.: and fancy prices; country, 4@5c. Teas: Black. 55c.@\$1.—the last a prime article; imperial. \$1.10@\$1.60; gunpowder. \$1.45@1.75 for strictly choice. half-barrels, 94@9%c. Motasses: Common syrup—Hogsheads. 23c.:

Fron. Steel. Nalls. &c.

Fron.: American renned. Old Dominion. 2 1-10
@2 3-10c. D D.; English and American sheet, 3@
5c.; Swedes, hammered. 5&c.; hoop. 4@6l; Pigiron: Virinia coal-biast charcoal. \$28@\$32
warm-blast charcoal. \$24@\$29; Pennsylvania anthracite. \$20@\$22: West Virginia coke, \$21@\$23.
Horseshoes: \$4.50@\$4.75 per keg.
Muleshoes: \$5.75 per keg.
Natis: Old Dominion, \$2.60 per keg for standard—that is, ten-penny; other sizes extra.

Liquors, Wines, &c. Ale: Scotch, best brands, pluts \$2@02.25 B dozen, gold.

Brandies: Domestic. \$1.25@\$2: fruit. \$1.25@\$1.50; apple. new. \$1.75@\$2; old. \$2.25@\$8; Virginia peach. \$2.@\$2.50.

Rue Whiskeys: Medium. \$1.50@\$2: oure cki. \$2.60.

@\$4: Virginia mountain. new. \$2@\$2.50.

Gin: Domestic. \$1.25@\$2: imported. \$8 % case.

New England Rum: \$1.65.

Rectified Whiskeys: Market quiet: proof. \$1.20.

Lumber, Staves, &c. Lumber: White oak, \$12@\$15 \$1.000: Westers firming poplar, \$12.50@\$25 \$1.000: widte sine 20@\$65 \$1.000 vellow pine boards, \$10@\$15; oist \$12@\$15, secording to lengths, \$10@\$15; oist \$12@\$15, cypress six-inch. \$7.00@\$10 \$1.000. Laths—Split; \$1.50; sawed, \$2.25@\$2.5\$

Licorice.

Mill-Feed.

Powder, Shot, &c. Fuse: Toy's mining, 35c.@\$1.25 \$\text{160} \text{ (eq. } Ponoder: \$5.75 by the five kegs—lets that five kegs, \$6.25; blastine, \$3.25@\$3.50. \$\text{Shot: Northern, \$2.10@\$2.25 \$\text{B}\$ bag of 25 b., Grindstones: 14@2%c. \$\text{B}\$ b.

NEW YORK. February 15.—Cotton dull; uplands, 10 13-16c.; Orleans, 10 15-16c.; sales, 430 bales. Flour 10@15c. better, with good export demand and fair home-trade inquiry; superfine western and State. \$4.25@44.90. closing firm; southern flour a shade firmer; common to fair extra, \$5.50@86; good to choice extra, \$6.05@88. Wheat %@1c. higher, with good export demand, closing strong. Corn %@1c. better, with fair export and home-trade demand; 48@54c. for ungraded western mixed. Oats a shade firmer. Coffee—Rio dull and &c. lower; sales at 14%@17%c... gold, for cargoes; 14%@19%c., gold, for job lots. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses—Foreign dull; New Orleans steady, with fair inquiry. Rice unchanged, with moderate demand, Petroleum dull; refined nominal at 12%c. Tallow steady, Rosin unchanged. Turpentine scarcely so firm at 33c. Pork steady; mess, \$11.25@\$11.50 for uninspected; \$11.50@\$1.160 for inspected-Lard steady; prime steam. \$7.00@\$7.65. Whiskey active and firmer at \$1.09@\$1.10%. Freights firmer.

\$1.35%(\$1.35; March, \$1.36%(\$1.37. Southern corn fairly active and firm; western opened firm, and closed easier; southern white, 55%56c.; yellow, 55%56c. Oats weak. Rye steady. Provisions easier. Mess pork, \$11.75%\$12. Bacon—Jobbing, shoulders, 5%c. clear rib, 6%a7c.; hams, 10%% 11c. Lard, 8%c. Coffee quiet. Whiskey quiet; held at \$1.09. Sugar dull and easier at 9@9%c.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. February 15.—Flour strong and bigher; family, \$5.45@\$6.75. Wheat in fair demand and higher; red, \$1.15@\$1.25. Corn strong at 39@40c. Oats stronger at 28@31c. Rye in good demand and a shade higher at 59@60%c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork firm at \$10.85@\$11. Lard in good demand; steam, \$7.30; kettle, \$7.50@\$8. Bulk-meats strong; shoulders, \$4.65. Sulk-meats strong; shoulders, \$4.65. Sulk-meats by the short clear, \$4.65. Sulk-meats strong; shoulders, \$4.65. Sulk-meats by the short clear, \$4.65. Sulk-meats strong; shoulders, \$4.65. Sulk-meats by the short clear, \$4.65. Sulk-meats strong; shoulders, \$4.65. Sulk-meats by the short clear, \$4.65. Sulk-meats strong; shoulders, \$4.65. Sulk-meats strong \$7.50@\$8. Bulk-meats strong; shoulders, 34@ 3%c.; short rib, 54c. bid; short clear, 54@5%c. Bacon quiet but firm; shoulders, 4%c.; clear rib, 6%c.; clear sides, 6%c. Whiskey steady at \$1.04. Butter dull and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs in fair demand and firm; packing, \$3.90@\$4.05.

LOUISVILLE. February 15.—Flour firm; extra, \$4@\$4.25: family, \$4.50@\$5. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; white. 43½c.: mixed. 42c. Oats dull; mixed, 31c.: white, 31½c. Rye dull at 65c. Provisions stronger and unchanged. Whiskey steady at \$1.04. Tobacco quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, February 15.—Flour in active demand and firm; holders asking higher. Wheat strong; No. 1 Chicago spring, \$1.10\%; No. 2. glit edge, \$1.10\%; regular, \$1.00\% cash, \$1.00\%; (81.09\% february, \$1.10\%; 81.10\%; March; \$1.11\@\$1.11\%; Aprii: No. 3 Chicago spring, \$1.05. Corn quet and unsettled; glit edge, \$3c.; regular, \$4.2c. cash, \$2\%c. March, \$4\%c. April, \$4\%c. May. Oats in fair demand and higher; \$2\%@\$25c. cash, \$2\%c. March, \$4\%c. April, \$4\%c. and a shade higher at \$3\%c. Barley fairly active and a shade higher at \$1\%d.40\%\$10.45 [cash, \$2\%c. Pork srong and higher at \$10.40\@\$10.45 [cash, \$10.45 March, \$10.60 April, \$10.75 May. Lard firmer, but not higher; \$7.30 cash, \$7.32\%@\$7.35 March, \$7.42\%@\$7.45 April, Whiskey steady and in fair demand at \$1.04. CHICAGO.

\$7.30 cash, \$7.32\(\text{\tex{ COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT. NEW YORK, February 15 .- The fellowing is the

710 bales. Stock at all United States ports, 918, 658 bales; stock at all United States ports same time last year. 886,573 bales. Stock at all Interior towns, 136,470 bales; stock at all interior towns same time last year, 936,310 bales. Stock at Liverpool, 558,000 bales; stock at Liverpool same time last year, 846,000 bales. Stock of American affoat for Great Britain, 305,000 bales; stock of American affoat for Great Britain same time last year, 385,000 bales. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

ply of American is ample, and request for MARINE INTELLIGENCE. MINIATURE ALMANAC-FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

PORT OF RICHMOND, FEBRUARY 15, 1878. ARRIVED. Steamer John Sylvester, Gifford, Norfolk, United

Steamboat Company. SAILED. Steamship Old Dominion, Walker, New York, merchandise and passengers, G. W. Allen & Co., Steamer J. W. Everman, Platt, Philadelphia, merse and passengers. mer Alice Borda, Dukes, Providence, coal,

SHIPPING OF THE WORLD.

The report of the Bureau Veritas for the year 1877 gives the total number of sailing-vessels of all countries as 58.208, with a gross tonnage of 15.553,368, of which number Great Britain had 20.625, with a tonnage of 5.807,365, and the United States 7,288, with a tonnage of 2.390.521. The total number of steam-vessels was 5,771, with a gross tonnage of 5.686,842, of which 3.299, or more than one half, are credited to Great Britain, and only 692 to the United States. Our country stands next to Great Britain in the number and tonnage both of sailing- and steam-craft. The losses of shipping, not including coastwise vessels, are put down at more than 2.090 vessels of all fass every year. Last year the losses were 2 300; in 1875, of shipping, not including coastwise vessels, are put down at more than 2.060 vessels of all flags every year. Last year the losses were 2 300; in 1875, 2.165; and in 1872, when the losses were the largest ever before known, they were 2.547 vessels. Since 1868 20,000 vessels have been lost at sea. In the year 1872 the United States lost 199 sea-going vessels, and Great Britain 1.228. The losses of sea-going steamers range from 165 to 200 annually, and in 1874 the number was 244.

not inter be
Hides. Leather, &c.

Hides. Green, 4@5c.; dry salted, 12@13c.; dry fints, 15@52.c yountry upper, 30@50c.; city fints, 18@25c.; country upper, 30@50c.; city fints, 18@25c.; country, 28@33; city fints, 28@35c. Rh.; salf-skins, French. \$1.15@\$2.25 p h.; rough skirting, 26@30c.

Fron. Steel. Nails. &c.

Fron. Steel. Nails. &c.

Fron. Steel. Nails. &c.

PillEY (AUGUSTA)

CHRISTIAN & WHITE'S.

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EX-HOUSE,

1.000.

Staves: Whiskey-barrel timber areen. \$18.6429%
1.000: seasoned. \$20.6825 % 1.000. Flour-barrel
imber, \$6.687.56 % 1.000. Flour-barrel poics, \$7
28: hogshead-hoops, no demand; hickory-boops,

Licorice Paste: J. C. & Co., 31c.: E. R., 23c.; A.O. C., 23c.; K. & Co., 24c., P. S., 25c.; Auchor 27c.; A. C. C., 26c.; G. v G., 28c.; G. C. Eagle 29c.; c. c. W., 19c.; no brand, 17c.

Shipstuff: 40@45c, P bushel; \$24 P tos. brownstuff: 25@30c, P bushes; \$22 P ton. Wheat Bran: 25@39c, P bushel; \$22 P ton. Corn Bran: 17c, per bushel; \$15@\$18 P ton.

By Telegraph. NEW YORK.

BALTIMORE.

ST. LOUIS. St. LOUIS. February 15.—Flour held at 15@25c. higher, and in good demand for family and grades below fancy. Wheat excited and higher; No. 3 red fall, \$1.25@\$1.26; No. 2 spring. \$1.08. Corn active at 41¼@42c. Oats stronger at 25c. Rye firm at 52c. bid; none offered. Whiskey steady at \$1.04. Pork quiet and firm at \$10.65@\$1.070. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Bacon in demand and meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon in demand and easy at 4%, 6%, and 6%c. for shoulders, clear rib, and clear sides. Lard held firm; no sales. Cattle-Shippers asking concessions; stockers and feeders in good demand; prime to choice native shipping steers, \$4.60@\$4.75. Hogs active; packing, \$3.80 @\$4. Sheep steady and unchanged.

NEW YORK, February 15.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending February 15th: Net receipts at all United States ports during during the week, 117,457 bales; net receipts at all United States ports same week last year, 120,238 bales; total receipts to this date, 3,360,201 bales; total receipts to same date last year, 3,495,803 bales. Exports for the week, 89,-222 bales; exports for the same week last year, 94,524 bales; total exports to date, 1,911,445 bales; total exports to same date last year, 2,061,-710 bales. Stock at all United States ports, 918,-658 bales; stock at all United States ports same

LIVERPOOL, February 15.—Cotton dull for the week and %d. lower. Nothing doing in Sea Island, and quotations 1-16d. lower than last week. The political complications are weighing on the market.

 Sun rises
 6:54
 High Tide

 Sun sets
 5:36
 Morning
 3:49

 Moon sets
 6:20
 Evening
 4:15
 States meall, merchandise and passengers, L. B. Tatum, agent.
Schooner Amelia Hearn, Moore, New York, guano, Richmond and Danville Rattroad.
Steamer Defiance, Ford, Baltimore, Powhatan

Chesspeake and Obio Rallroad. Schooner C. P. Harris, Tole, New York, coal, G. Storrs, agent. SHIPPING OF THE WORLD.

ers range from 165 to 200 annually, and in 1872 the number was 244.

The capital invested in the shipping of the world was in 1874 calculated to be \$504.327,000 in sail and \$392,016,000 in steam tomange—a total of \$900,000,000. The value of the steam tomage of Great Britain is about \$230,000,000, and is greater than that of all the other nations combined. Her steam and sail tomage combined is 9.170,357 tons, or 2,069,823 less than the combined tonnage of all the other nations.

By Telegraph.